General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 July 2006

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 114

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/60/L.58 and Add.1)*]

60/264. Admission of the Republic of Montenegro to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 22 June 2006 that the Republic of Montenegro should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[1]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Montenegro,[2]

Decides to admit the Republic of Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

91st plenary meeting
28 June 2006

[1] A/60/902.

[2] A/60/890-S/2006/409, annex.

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 July 2006

Sixtieth session
Agenda items 46 and 120

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/60/L.59)*]

60/265. Follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Recalling further its resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, adopted during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, offer a framework for planning, reviewing and assessing the activities of the United Nations for development,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal by itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Emphasizing the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields,

[1] See resolution 60/1.

Recognizing the action already under way by all Member States, the United Nations system and other international, regional and national forums and organizations and the progress made to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also that the achievement of many of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in many countries is currently off track, and emphasizing that vigorous implementation of all development commitments will be needed without delay if the Goals are to be achieved,

Remaining concerned that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Also remaining concerned by the lack of and/or uneven progress made by least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in achieving the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard reiterating the importance of strengthening global partnership in the follow-up to and implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[3] the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries[4] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5]

Reaffirming the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, to mobilizing domestic resources, attracting international flows, promoting international trade as an engine for development and increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief and to enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

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[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[4] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Reaffirming further the commitments to the global partnership for development set out in the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus[6] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[7]

1. *Calls for* concerted efforts by all to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites international organizations and institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to translate all commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields into concrete and specific actions in order to, inter alia, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the efficient use of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure that these commitments and actions are effectively implemented;

3. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty and hunger eradication and sustainable development;

4. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations system has an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, and invites its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

5. *Also emphasizes* the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields, decides to strengthen the existing mechanisms and, as appropriate and where needed, to consider establishing effective mechanisms to monitor, review and follow up the implementation of the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the social, economic and related fields, and stresses that all countries should promote policies coherent and consistent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those systemic in nature;

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[6] Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (*Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

[7] Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex).

6. *Welcomes* the efforts by developing countries to adopt and implement national development strategies to achieve their national development priorities as well as the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, calls upon those countries that have not yet done so to adopt such strategies by 2006, and in this regard calls upon developed countries and the international community to support these efforts as set out in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including through increased resources;

7. *Calls upon* all countries to promote good governance, which is essential for sustainable development, and reaffirms that sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation and that freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality and market-oriented policies and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies, are also essential and mutually reinforcing;

8. *Resolves* to pursue good governance and sound macroeconomic policies at all levels and to support developing countries in their efforts to put in place the policies and investments to drive sustained economic growth, promote small and medium-sized enterprises and employment generation and stimulate the private sector;

9. *Reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries, and that, to that end, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

10. *Urges* countries that have not done so to consider signing, ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[6] and calls for the implementation of actions to make the fight against corruption a priority at all levels;

11. *Calls for* the effective management of public finances in all countries to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability and long-term growth, as well as the effective and transparent use of public funds;

12. *Reiterates* that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals

[6] Resolution 58/4, annex

and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

13. *Resolves* to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign investment, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their development activities and to enhance the benefits they can derive from such investments, including, in this regard:

(*a*) Continuing to support efforts by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments through, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights and the rule of law and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks that encourage business formation;

(*b*) Putting into place policies to ensure adequate investment in a sustainable manner in health, clean water and sanitation, housing and education and in the provision of public goods and social safety nets to protect vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society;

(*c*) Inviting national Governments seeking to develop infrastructure projects and generate foreign direct investment to pursue strategies with the involvement of both the public and private sectors and, where appropriate, international donors;

(*d*) Calling upon international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk rating mechanisms; sovereign risk assessments, made by the private sector, should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis;

(*e*) Underscoring the need to sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, that it is important to promote measures in source and destination countries to improve transparency and the information about financial flows to developing countries, particularly countries in Africa, the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and that measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows are important and must be considered;

14. *Acknowledges* recent increases and commitments to substantial increases in official development assistance, while recognizing that a substantial increase in such assistance is required to achieve the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, within the respective time frames, and in this regard stresses the importance of the fulfilment of those commitments;

15. *Welcomes* the increased resources that are becoming available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

16. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and calls for concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including through further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures,

making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results;

17. *Calls upon* developed countries to ensure that information on their efforts to increase the volume of official development assistance is made available to the relevant United Nations intergovernmental bodies, including through making best use of sources such as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

18. *Welcomes* the progress in the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, and calls for its full and timely implementation and the provision of additional resources to ensure that the financial capacity of the international financial institutions is not reduced;

19. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to address the development needs of low-income developing countries by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums to help them to meet, inter alia, their financial, technical and technological requirements, in support of national development strategies;

21. *Calls for* continued support for the development efforts of middle-income developing countries, including through targeted and substantial technical assistance, and the promotion of new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, as well as by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums, in support of national development strategies;

22. *Acknowledges* the vital role the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing and addressing the specific concerns of countries with economies in transition, including through policy advice and substantial and targeted technical assistance, so as to help them to benefit more from globalization, with a view to their full integration into the world economy;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, to that end stresses the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and in this regard calls for further and effective progress;

25. *Requests* the specialized agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization to keep the General Assembly informed about their contribution to the implementation of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

26. *Stresses* the need to identify, develop and promote innovative and additional sources of financing for development to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing;

27. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in the Doha Ministerial Declaration[9] and the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004[10] to fulfil the development dimensions of the Doha Development Agenda,[9] which places the needs and interests of developing and least developed countries at the heart of the Doha work programme,[9] and calls for the successful and timely completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations with the fullest realization of the development dimensions of the Doha work programme;

28. *Calls for* the implementation of commitments made in the Brussels Programme of Action[3] on the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all products of the least developed countries to the markets of developed countries, as well as to the markets of developing countries in a position to do so, and support for efforts to overcome their supply-side constraints;

29. *Encourages* the continued promotion of South-South cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share best practices and provide enhanced technical cooperation, and encourages continued international support for South-South cooperation, including regional and interregional cooperation, through, inter alia, triangular cooperation;

30. *Calls upon* Member States to achieve the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development,[11] integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty;

31. *Remains convinced* that progress for women is progress for all, and reaffirms that full and effective implementation of the goals and objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[12] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[13] is an essential contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and resolves to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination;

32. *Calls for* the full implementation of Agenda 21[14] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[7] taking into account the Rio principles,[15] calls for the

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[9] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[10] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[11] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[12] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[13] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[14] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[15] Ibid., annex I.

promotion of the integration of the three components of sustainable development, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as mutually reinforcing pillars, and to that end calls for concrete action;

33. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of hunger and poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development, and invites all countries to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[15] as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

34. *Emphasizes* the need to meet all the commitments and obligations undertaken in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[16] and other relevant international agreements, including, for many countries, the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention;[17]

35. *Reaffirms* the commitment to moving forward the global discussion on long-term cooperative action to address climate change, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to that end encourages the parties to the Convention to continue the dialogue as decided at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;[18]

36. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

37. *Calls for* the full, timely and effective achievement of the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action,[3] the Almaty Programme of Action,[4] the Barbados Programme of Action[19] and the Mauritius Strategy[5] to address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

38. *Also calls for* the promotion and facilitation of, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including new and advanced environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

39. *Invites* national Governments seeking to develop infrastructure projects and to generate foreign direct investment to pursue strategies with the involvement of both the public and private sectors and, where appropriate, international donors, and in this regard calls for support to complement and enhance investments in infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition consistent with national priorities and strategies;

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[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[17] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[18] See FCCC/CP/2005/5.

[19] Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II).

40. *Urges* countries to continue to take actions to implement quick-impact initiatives;

41. *Calls for* action to address and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to do so;

42. *Stresses* the important nexus between international migrations and development, and looks forward to the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held at Headquarters on 14 and 15 September 2006 as an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize their development benefits and minimize their negative impacts;

43. *Reiterates its strong support* for fair globalization and its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

44. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the implementation of Education for All programmes and to achieve universal primary education by 2015;

45. *Reiterates* that the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, particularly as they affect children, is crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and that rural and agricultural development should be an integral part of national and international development policies, calls for increased productive investment in rural and agricultural development to achieve food security, in this regard calls for enhanced support for agricultural development and trade capacity-building in the agricultural sector in developing countries, including by the international community and the United Nations system, and encourages support for commodity development projects, especially market-based projects, and for their preparation under the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities;

46. *Calls upon* all countries to pursue all necessary efforts to scale up nationally driven, sustainable and comprehensive responses to achieve broad multisectoral coverage for prevention, treatment, care and support, with full and active participation of people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010;

47. *Calls for* active international cooperation in the control of infectious diseases, based on the principles of mutual respect and equality, with a view to strengthening capacity-building in public health, especially in developing countries, including through the exchange of information and the sharing of experience, as well as research and training programmes focusing on surveillance, prevention, control, response and care and treatment in respect of infectious diseases, and vaccines against them;

48. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen the role of the General Assembly as the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to coordinated and integrated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

49. *Reiterates* that the Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its role as the central mechanism for system-wide coordination and thus promote the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 50/227;

50. *Underscores* the fact that the functional commissions, when mandated, should continue to have the primary responsibility for the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

51. *Stresses* that all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations should, in accordance with their respective mandates, strengthen their focus on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the 2005 World Summit on development and the other major United Nations conferences and summits;

52. *Recalls* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and invites the Trade and Development Board to contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and to the review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, under its relevant agenda items;

53. *Resolves* to accelerate the implementation of the measures and mechanisms defined in its resolution 57/270 B on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields;

54. *Reiterates its request* to the Statistical Commission to refine and finalize indicators to assess the implementation of commitments and the achievement of development goals at the national, regional and international levels;

55. *Emphasizes* the need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis to enable the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to contribute effectively to the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and reiterates the need for continuous overall improvement in the effectiveness, efficiency, management and impact of the United Nations system in delivering its development assistance,

56. *Decides* to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the General Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration[2] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

57. *Invites* the regional commissions, in cooperation with regional organizations and other regional processes, as appropriate, to further contribute within their respective mandates to implementation and reviews of outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

58. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to include in the annual overview report of the Chief Executives Board information on

the mainstreaming, integration and coordination of development activities at the Secretariat level;

59. *Encourages and supports* development frameworks initiated at the regional level, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development[20] and similar efforts in other regions;

60. *Reiterates its resolve* to enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as to promote the global partnership for development;

61. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate responsibility and accountability;

62. *Emphasizes* the need for adequate and substantive preparation for the review conference on the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[6] as set out in General Assembly resolution 60/188 of 22 December 2005;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

92nd plenary meeting
30 June 2006

[20] A/57/304, annex.